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I—Authorized Capital \$5,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$2,500,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500
II—Fire Fund \$3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,567,890
Sinking Fund Account \$23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch \$23,381,458
Life and Annuity \$1,141,533
Branches \$23,381,458
Revenue Marine Department \$23,381,458
Other Receipts \$23,381,458
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2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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all cars not already full running at the
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but not for special cars, can be obtained
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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE FIGHTING IN ITALY.
CAPTURED GROUND CONSOLIDATED.
BRILLIANT FRENCH ATTACK.
London, July 7.
An Italian official report states:—
We are consolidating ourselves on
the ground recaptured on the right
bank of the New Piave.
There is every indication that the
enemy's losses are much higher than
was foreseen.
The French made a brilliant raid
at Zocchi on the Asiago Plateau and
captured 64 prisoners.
Three enemy attacks at Cornoue
between Frenze-la-Vallent and the
Brenta were sanguinarily repulsed.
ITALIAN PRESSURE ON ENEMY.
HOSTILE OFFENSIVE NIPPED.
London, July 8.
An Italian official report states:—
On the Lower Piave our pressure
is being continued firmly.
We again broke up a stubborn
enemy defence yesterday.
We gained more ground, reaching
the right bank of the New Piave,
from Gaisolen to the river mouth.
We captured over 400 prisoners.
A violent offensive in return was
attempted by the enemy in the north-
ward direction of Chiesa Nuova, but
it was arrested.
Renewed violent attacks on our
positions at Porto-di-Salton, to the
north-east of Grappa, failed.

AUSTRIAN WITHDRAWAL CONTINUES.
A SIGNIFICANT ADMISSION.
London, July 7.
A wireless Austrian official report
states:—
As the delta of the Piave is un-
tenable without heavy sacrifice, we
withdrew to the dyke position on the
eastern bank.
The main branch of the operation
was carried out on the night of the
6th. The enemy felt his way at
midday on the 6th as far as the
river.
AUSTRIANS PRESSED BACK.
London, July 7.
A wireless Austrian official report
states:—
Yesterday the fighting continued
at the mouth of the Piave on the
southern wing of our positions.
The enemy succeeded in pressing
us back towards the main body.

THE WESTERN FRONT.
HOSTILE RAIDS REFUSED.
ACTIVITY IN THE AIR.
London, July 7.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
We repulsed an attempted hostile
raid on the morning of the 7th near
Loos.
There was hostile artillery firing
and trench-mortar activity in the
Béthune sector.
Three German aeroplanes were
destroyed and one driven down out
of control. One British machine is
missing.
Seventeen tons of bombs were
dropped on various targets during
the last 24 hours.

BRITISH TAKE PRISONERS IN RAID.
London, July 7.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
We captured a few prisoners in a
raid to the east of Hamel.
Hostile artillery was active at
Fouque Villers and Hinges.

AMERICAN COUP-DE-MAIN.
A French communiqué reports
artillery firing south of the Aisne, in
the regions of Longpont and Corey.
American troops executed a coup-
de-main in the Vesges and brought
back prisoners.
BERLIN POTATO RATIONS REDUCED.
ANSTED, July 7.
Berlin potato rations have been
reduced to a pound a week.
(Continued on Page 6.)

SUCCESSFUL RAID BY AMERICANS.
London, July 8.
An American official report states:—
We successfully raided in the
Vesges, killing and wounding a
number and taking several prisoners.

EXPLOITS OF BRITISH AVIATORS.
NO PEACE FOR THE ENEMY.
London, July 7.
The Air Ministry says:—
On the afternoon of the 6th our
squadrons successfully attacked the
railways at Metz-sablon and dropped
21 tons of bombs on this objective.
Enemy machines attacked our
formations over this objective.
One hostile machine was driven
down. All the British machines
returned safely.
During the night of the 6th our
machines successfully attacked the
railway station and sidings at Saur-
brücken and the railways at Metz-
sablon.

GERMANS WILL OCCUPY MOSCOW.
KERENSKY'S VIEWS.
Paris, July 8.
M. Kerensky, interviewed, said he
deplored any murder, but rejoiced at
the death of Mirbach, which will be
fortunate for Russia and mark the
commencement of the renaissance
of the country.
The anti-German movement would
start from Moscow. It was now
certain that the Germans would
occupy Moscow.

CHILIAN CABINET RESIGNS.
SANTIAGO DE CHILE, July 8.
The Cabinet has resigned. So far
there is no explanation.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.
THE WESTERN FRONT.
SUCCESSFUL AUSTRALIAN ATTACK.
RAID BY LANCASHIRES.
London, July 6.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
The Australians on the night of the
5th advanced the line to the north-east
of Villiers Bretonneux on a front of
2,000 yards.
The Lancashires made a successful
raid near Hinges and took several of
the enemy prisoner.

THE FRENCH FRONT.
FRENCH PROGRESS NEAR HILL 204.
London, July 7.
A French communiqué reports:
West of Chateau-Thierry we
progressed in the region of Hill 204
and took prisoners. It is quiet else-
where.
Eighteen enemy aeroplanes were
killed, seven captive balloons set on fire
and 55 tons of explosives were
dropped in the enemy zone from July
1st to 6th.

INTIMATIONS.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

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COULOMMIER CHEESE.
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We use the highest grade of materials in their manufacture.

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RECORDS

- (Take me back to U.S.A.) (Billy Williams)
- (Why can't we have the Sea in London)
- (I don't care) (The Silver Moon)
- (Mister John MacKenzie O'Connell)
- (I love you all the time)
- (All the Ladies Fell in Love with Sam)
- (Take me where there are no Eyes about)
- (Let's all go Mad)

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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

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STOCKED BY ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS.

HEARTACHE IN GERMANY.

FALSE PROPHETS OF BRITAIN'S DOOM.

"What is wrong with the U-boat war?" is the question asked by two of the leading newspapers in Germany the *Lohndienst*, which claims to be the mouthpiece of Prussian militarism, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, a champion of German "moderation," on April 22.

Both express anxiety at the results achieved by the submarine campaign and ask whether the Germans have not been fooled into the belief that the war could be won and England could be quelled by U-boat "frightfulness." In short, both wonder whether the submarine war is not a failure.

In the *Lohndienst*, Captain von Kuehlwetter, a naval expert of some repute, asks what he calls "a comprehensible question"—namely:—

"How is it that, despite our submarine work, we hardly ever sink an American troop transport, or when we do sink one we always find that only the ship is lost, whereas the troops whom we really want to destroy are always saved?"

"TOO RISKY."

This is the question which all Germany asks as well. Kuehlwetter gives the following answer:—

"American transports travel in convoys, well protected against attack and are very fast. Thus the submarines have a most difficult and dangerous task. This is particularly true in the Channel, where the 'torpedo' can choose the most favourable hours of the day, and can protect himself by all sorts of devices—mines, nets, etc."

"To try to seize the hull by the horns here would mean attacking a powerful enemy front which can be broken more cheaply in other ways. In other waters the enemy's defence is not quite so easy, but there he takes advantage of the great number of available harbours of disembarkation."

"It is not possible for us to have U-boats waiting off every enemy harbour until a transport can be conveniently destroyed. We have not got so many submarines. It would be wasting them and their precious crews, especially as if the ships were torpedoed the troops themselves would not be destroyed."

It is hard to imagine a plainer avowal of the submarines' utter failure to keep the American troops from the battlefields in Europe, and the expert tries to comfort his readers with the following remarks:—

"It is not important for us to destroy the American troops. Hindenburg will take care of that." What we must do

is to sink the U-boats.

MY FOUR LITTLE ONES USED BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Albert Nie, St. Brieux, Saskatchewan, writes: "I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for the past seven years and they have done my four little ones a great deal of good." Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, always do good—they cannot possibly harm—being guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely free from injurious drugs. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 60 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 88 Beethoven Road, Shanghai.

stroy is tonnage and cargoes. Besides, we do not always hear of every transport we destroy. To make it our only aim to sink American transports would be sacrificing too many U-boats without perceptible results."

One can judge of Germany's disappointment by recalling Ludendorff's bold prophecy, when America entered the war, that "our submarines will see to it that the American troops do not reach the European battlefields," and the Germans' heavy-weight sarcasm on the subject of the million soldiers who might leave America, but only to be drowned in the Atlantic. Now the submarine weapon has failed to attain either of its chief aims—starving England and keeping the American Army out of the fight.

BRITISH DISTRUST.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* bitterly criticises the German Admiralty's fantastic reports of submarine successes, which led the people to think that Germany was to win the war in six months. It says:—

"Professors, officers, engineers and other experts told us that within half a year all the ships used for bringing food for England's civilian population would have gone to the bottom."

The journal recalls that Admiral von Kuehlwetter made August 1, 1917, the date of England's doom. One of the chief engineers at Kiel suggested February 1, 1918. Even von Kuehlwetter, the Secretary of the Navy, officially announced that "the U-boats' work would be ended by January 1, 1918," but had to admit on April 23 last that Germany's enemies still had plenty of resources of tonnage in hand.

"We must bring to every German a knowledge of the real facts, which are, simply, that we are doing England a great economic injury by the loss of many ships and are helping those in England who want an early peace. To promise more, as was done formerly, is wrong. To wage war without optimism is unthinkable, but to make prophecies that turn out untrue awakens distrust."

On the subject of the German Admiralty's lying reports of ships sunk the journal says:—"The Admiralty really ought to stop these false reports. Whether they lie in our favour or the enemy's, it is really not surprising that many members of the Reichstag are not pleased with our Admiralty's methods."

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Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

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makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

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MARRIAGE OF CHINA RESIDENT.

Miss Anna Branson, of Durham, N. C., U.S.A., and Mr. James A. Thomas, of New York and London, both members of prominent American (Southern) families were married in New York recently.

This wedding forms, says the *New York Herald*, one of several romances within two years in the large circle of relatives and friends of Messrs. Benjamin N. Duke and James B. Duke. Miss Branson was a bridesmaid at the wedding of Miss Mary L. Duke and Lieutenant Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., two years ago, at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke. Miss Ellen D. Tulle, another bridesmaid at that wedding, later was married to Mr. Sturgis, usher at Saturday's wedding.

Mr. Thomas, who is a son of the late Henry E. Thomas, of North Carolina, has been associated with the Duke industries for thirty years, twenty of which he passed in Shanghai, China. He is a member of the Shanghai Club and the Columbia Golf and American clubs, of that city. He is also a member of the Thatched House Club, the Royal Automobile Club and the Resident Golf Club, of London, and of the House and the Downtown, and of the Uptown clubs, of New York. He is a director of the British-American Tobacco Company.

WHAT! NO TOILET SOAP?

Lord Leverhulme, at the annual meeting of Lever Brothers Limited, said the directors had been caused much concern by the announcement that the Government were considering the prohibition of the manufacture of toilet soap. This would throw thousands of people out of work and would result in the production of less glycerine, which they must have to win the war, and would do away with soap in its most economical form.

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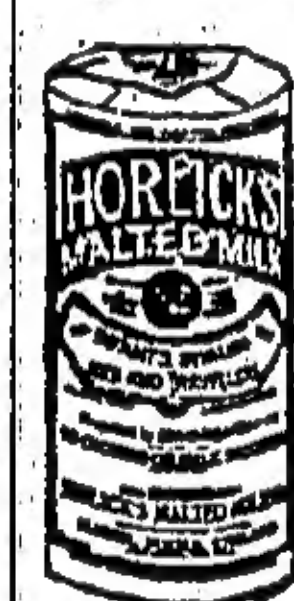
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All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND HELPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER MILL AT ORDINARY WATER TIDE	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	SLACKS
AL WILSON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200'	100' (top)	30'	7' 6"	8' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	50'	50'	35'	7' 6"	8' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	250'	100'	35'	7' 6"	8' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	250'	100'	15'	7' 6"	8' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	250'	100'	15'	7' 6"	8' 6"
TAL-KO-KU-TSU					
Commodore's Dock	145'	60'	30'	7' 6"	8' 6"
ABKADAN					
Hope Dock, Lanau Dock	60'	30'	15'	7' 6"	8' 6"

Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Kw-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from G. K. HAXTON, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 11th July, 1918, at 11 a.m., on the premises of (The Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.) Great George St., East Point.

THE WHOLE OF THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.

As, &c., &c.
therein contained.

Consisting of—
Fitted Teakwood Sideboard and Dining-Wagon (new design), Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Crockery and Glassware, Pictures and Engravings, Carpets and Rugs, Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs, 2 Massive Carved Cherry-wood Cabinets, Blackwood Stairs and Stools, Lacquer Cabinet, large Campboard Wardrobe and Chests of Drawers, Teakwood Bureau, Dressing Tables, and Washstands, Double Bed (white enameled), 2 Ice Chests, Bookcase, Desk and Copying Press, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c., &c.

PIANO by Collard & Collard in good condition, Victor Gramophone Records and Record Cabinet.

And
AN ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
On view from Wednesday, the 10th. Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 3, 1918. 589

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 12th July, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m., at "Tourelle", North Point, (near Government Quarry).

THE WHOLE OF THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.

As, &c., &c.
contained therein.

Consisting of—
Massive Teakwood Sideboard, Dining Wagon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Curio Cabinet, Crockery and Glassware, Electro-plated and Silver Dishes, Vases, &c., Carpets and Curtains, &c., &c., 3 Single Beds, 2 Double Beds, Wardrobes (Bevelled mirror), Chest of Drawers, a quantity of Rattan Furniture, Ice Chests, &c., &c., &c.

PIANO by Grover & Grover, London, and a GRAMAPHONE and RECORDS.
On view from Thursday, the 11th inst. Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 3, 1918. 587

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

WEDNESDAY,

the 17th July, 1918, at 5.15 p.m., at AN KING'S SLIPWAY.

4-Ton Cruiser Yacht "ERIN"

Length 25' 9"
Beam 6' 9"
Draft 4' 3"
Complete with Dinghy, Charts, Compass, Anchors and Chain. Code flags, &c.

Further particulars may had from the undersigned.
Terms:—As usual.
On view from Tuesday, 16th inst.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 8, 1918. 585

AUCTION.

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the Bidding by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal as a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.									
No. of the Lot.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Poles.	Area in Square Feet.	Area in Square Yards.	Area in Square Meters.	Area in Hectares.	Area in Ares.	Area in Centiares.	Area in Deciares.
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

FOR SALE

FOR SALE

STEAMER—Chinese Flag—Steel built Engines and Boiler in good condition—Capable of carrying 550 passengers and 540 tons cargo. Speed eleven knots. Price \$300,000—H.K. currency, prompt delivery.

Fuller particulars on application Address WING HING, C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office, Hongkong, June 22, 1918. 544

FOR SALE

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
At their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

The Carter Rigged Yacht
"BEATRICE"
(Gael Class)

Complete with Chest of Spares, Sails, Awnings and Moorings, &c.
And fitted with Auxiliary 24 H.P. Motor (practically new)

giving a speed of 5 miles an hour under power alone.

For Further Particulars apply to the Undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 3, 1918. 570

TO LET

TO LET

COMMODIOUS and Centrally situated NEW OFFICES with lift in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Ice House Street.

Also, in CANTON, HOUSE, No. 31, Shamshui British Consession.

For rent and further particulars apply to:

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
81, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, July 8, 1918. 582

TO LET

No. 7, STEWART TERRACE,
No. 93, THE PEAK.

Apply to—
Linstead & Davis.
Hongkong, June 1, 1918. 483

TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four-roomed HOUSE in Kowloon. A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon. "ABERTHOLWYN" No. 14, Peak Road, from 1st August next.

Apply to—
RUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

TO LET

No. 87 THE PEAK, "LUSTLEIGH"

HOUSES on Shamshui, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

SAVARESES
SANTAL
CAPSULES

SAVARESES
SANTAL
CAPSULES

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The Chairman said that the Tribunal knew of solicitors in the Colony who were unattached.

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Mr. Lakin: Reduced, but it has by no means ceased.

The Chairman: That does not affect your opinion, Mr. Lang.

Mr. Lang: Not at all.

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WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Telephone No. 616.

To-day's Advertisement

NOTICE

THE OFFICES AND STATIONS OF THE CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED TO PUBLIC BUSINESS ON FRIDAY, the 12th instant.

A. H. HARRIS,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
York Buildings,
Hongkong, July 8, 1918.

KODAKS

and FILMS,
PLATES
and PAPER,
DEVELOPING & PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN.

A. TACK & CO.,
26, Des Voeux Road Central.

OVERLAND
CHINA MAIL

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per Copy.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGERS.
Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$25 per annum in advance, postage 6d. per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.
Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit, 30 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage 6d. per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 6, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent in not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 3 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telephone Address: MAIL, Hongkong, Code A.B.C. 56th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

The China Mail Limited.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowels complaints are sure to be prevalent, and a dangerous malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose of two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. It is sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. H. G. Farlett, H.M. Consul at Dairen, has been transferred to the British Embassy, Tokio. Mr. Farlett has been in Dairen over eleven years.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to open a new line from Calcutta to Seattle via Japan. The first steamer, the Nagata Maru (9,000 tons), was to leave Kobe last week.

A German protégé at Shanghai named F. G. Straus, is charged at Shanghai with being concerned with others in the forgery of certain Russian passports. Bail was fixed at \$5,000.

The Manila Observatory this afternoon sends warning of a depression in the northern part of the China Sea, and of a typhoon in about 129 degrees Long. E. and 17 degrees Lat. N. moving W.N.W.

M. Paul Naglier, formerly Acting French Consul-General in Shanghai, arrived there from home last week spending a month in Japan en route. He is shortly leaving for Peking to see the Minister, and will then go to his new post of Consul-General at Yunnanfu.

The excellent selections of films at the Hongkong Cinematograph Theatre is making the show very popular. Exclusive rights have been granted to this Theatre by the Paramount Picture Co. Every Wednesday these exclusive pictures will be screened in addition to a variety of comedies and dramas. The serial film "The strange case of Mary Page" is attracting good houses and the changes at the Theatre are popular.

Contrary to previous reports, which stated that the three Portuguese citizens of Shanghai (J. L. Carneiro, L. Gomes and R. P. Carneiro), who were arrested some time ago in connection with the big Shanghai share frauds, were to be sent to Macao for trial, we see it stated in a Shanghai contemporary that the trial will take place in the Portuguese Consular Court on the 18th inst. In the case of J. M. Baptista, who is charged with embezzling funds belonging to the American Trading Co., and who is now in custody in Japan, the Japanese authorities have granted extradition. Baptista will probably arrive in Shanghai this week in custody of a S. M. P. detective.

The remuneration of the Directors (in London) of the Shanghai Electric Construction Company have been a resolution recently increasing their fees from £1,500 a year to £2,250. The *S. C. Daily News*, commenting on this says: It is difficult to see what the London Directors have to do to earn even £1,500 a year, as also to understand the need of a London office costing over £700. The whole working of the Company takes place in Shanghai, all its money is made here, all its management is directed and whatever occasional criticisms may be passed, will be directed in Shanghai. In fact the company could well be imagined which appears to stand in less need of London directors. A good firm of buying agents at a retaining fee and a commission on material purchased would seem to satisfy every need. This question of London directors of companies whose business and policy are wholly done and controlled in Shanghai is not confined to the Tramway Co. It is an anachronism which is hardly likely to be permitted for much longer and we should not be surprised if this additional demand of the Tramway Co.'s London Board hastened its eclipse.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE.

The Return of the number of cases of communicable diseases notified as occurring in the Colony of Hongkong during the week ended the 6th July shows:

	Cases	Deaths
Bubonic Plague	40	28
Diphtheria	3	2
Enteric Fever	7	6
Small pox	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	23	20

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO. LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ended 6th July is as follows:

	Receipts for week	Aggregate for 27 weeks
This year	14,304	332,607
Last year	16,778	350,727
Increase	1,474	1,820
Decrease	1,474	1,820

THE MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

AGENDA FOR TO-MORROW.

3.30 p.m.—Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. Medically fit—N. S. Brown, J. P. Johnston, C. G. Bickling, C. H. Davis, B. J. Nairn, R. W. McIntyre, R. J. Rawlinson, A. D. Galloway.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—T. R. Chassels, R. A. Wilkinson, L. A. Barton, T. J. Fisher, B. E. Fielder, J. McHutchon, R. A. Lawson.

4 p.m.—The Hongkong Electric Company. Medically fit—S. Longfield, W. Fraser, V. Sorby, G. E. M. Bannerman and G. M. Cooke.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—H. W. Patey, G. B. Colson, F. P. Duckworth and H. I. Hunt.

4.15 p.m.—Messrs. Whiteway Laidlaw & Co. Medically fit—E. V. Mitchellmore.

S. L. Hadden from this firm has not yet been medically examined, as he is on leave from the Colony.

4.30 p.m.—Doctors. Medically fit—F. Lindsay Woods and S. S. Strahan.

There are no doctors of military age who have been rejected as unfit for service.

4.30 p.m.—International Banking Corporation. Medically fit—D. Ritchie and E. B. Reid.

The following men of military age from this bank have been rejected as unfit for service:—G. Hogg and N. Burn.

4.45 p.m.—Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son. Medically fit—E. E. W. Abney.

H. T. Mousley from this firm has been rejected as unfit for service.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

BRITISH SUBJECTS NOT OF EUROPEAN DESCENT MAY ENLIST.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary informs us that a telegram has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that the Army Council have decided that British subjects who are not of European descent may enlist with combatant or non-combatant units of the British Army on the following conditions:

- (1) That they agree to eat the ordinary rations of the British soldier.
- (2) That they will receive the same rates of pay as the British soldier.
- (3) That they understand and can make themselves understood in English.
- (4) That they will be posted to existing units according to their medical categories in accordance with current posting instructions. The formation of special units will not be allowed under any circumstances.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS. J. RODGER.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, at Happy Valley, of the late Mrs. J. Rodger, wife of Mr. J. Rodger, of the China Sugar Refinery. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, officiated and there was a large attendance at the graveside; the chief mourners being Messrs. J. Rodger (husband), J. Rodger, jun., and G. Rodger (sons), A. R. Forbes, T. E. Pedres, W. Nicholson, D. Templeton, A. K. Henderson and G. M. Shaw. There was a great profusion of floral tributes, including wreaths from the various departments of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Company Ltd., and many prominent members of the community and friends of the family.

JAPANESE RAILWAY CONCESSION.

CHINESE ASSETS ABSORBED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Peking, July 1.

It will be remembered that after the fall of Kiaochoo the Japanese claimed as their inheritance all the German enterprises connected with the port, including the scheme for connecting the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Hankow Railways for which Herr Von Hamann secured the preference. Four weeks ago the Japanese concluded negotiations for securing the right to construct a railway from Tientsin to Shantung. It is understood that a substantial advance has been made, but the terms have not been transpired.

Prior to the war, the Japanese had invested \$40,000,000 in China, which is now known to have swelled to \$225,000,000, which is secured by the country's great assets, while private enterprise is absorbing provincial resources.

A large tortoise (which the Japanese look upon as a symbol of longevity) was found in the inner moat near the Imperial Palace, Tokio, on the 25th ultimo, which happened to be the Empress's birthday. The lucky find was reported to the Emperor, who ordered that it be set free in the moat in front of the well-known Double Bridge in the Imperial Palace grounds.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED IMMORAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Under a new ordinance, the editors and publishers of the *Tai Kwong Yat Po* and the *Chun Wan Tai Po*, local Chinese newspapers, were summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, for publishing indecent and immoral advertisements.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for the Chinese Affairs, prosecuted.

Mr. M. K. Lo, solicitor for the defendants, applied for a short remand stating he had only been instructed yesterday and had not had sufficient time to consider his position.

Mr. Hallifax had kindly given him copies of the advertisements translated, and he desired time to study them. He thought the offence was merely a technical one; it did not strike him that the advertisements complained of, were in any way offensive and he required time to consider whether he should plead guilty, or otherwise, and also to find argument to show that in point of fact, they could not be regarded as all as indecent or immoral.

Several advertisements of a similar nature were published daily in the European press and these could not be termed indecent.

Mr. Hallifax said he was not pressing for a heavy penalty. With regard to advertisements of a like nature appearing in the European press as mentioned by Mr. Lo, he would like to say that the prosecution was only a beginning; and that the other papers would be dealt with in regular course. The law applied equally to all, and if offensive advertisements appear in the English press, they would also come within the law, and dealt with.

His Worship adjourned the case until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The editor and publisher of the *Chun Wan Tai Po* were also summoned for the same offence.

This case was also remanded until to-morrow morning.

ILLICIT OPIUM.

A Chinese pleaded guilty when charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning, with being in unlawful possession of six tins of prepared opium other than Government prepared opium.

Mr. Wildin, C.P.O., said the opium was found concealed about defendant's waist.

His Worship fined the defendant \$250.

THEFT OF LUBRICATING OIL.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of two gallons of lubricating oil, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, this morning.

It was stated that the defendant was arrested on the Praya by a district watchman and he immediately dropped the bucket of oil on the ground. He attempted to escape but was pursued and eventually arrested. Later on, three more buckets containing oil were found.

Defendant alleged that the charge was a trumped-up one. He was asleep underneath a verandah when a policeman arrested him.

His Worship disbelieved defendant's story and sentenced him to three weeks hard labour.

SEVERE TYPHOON IN MANILA.

SEVERAL BRIDGES WASHED OUT.

Telegrams coming in from provincial officials tell of damage done by the recent typhoon in most of the provinces of the island of Luzon, says the *Cable News* of Manila, of the 3rd inst.

Bangor Union, reports the loss of Eulogio Colema, its president, and of six other persons while they were trying to cross the Amburayan river. The river is quick to rise, as it is a mountain stream, and the fall is rapid, from mountains to coast. The report says that the bodies have not been recovered, the deduction being that the rapid current carried the bodies out to sea.

According to reports received by the Bureau of Public Works the Bangor road suffered the loss of a number of bridges. In Pangasinan, the bridges at Tayug, Ona, and Charnan were washed out. Bridges at Manaoag, Imaydayan and Nangaladan were damaged. Damage to roads and bridges will be quickly repaired, it is stated.

Acting Governor Luna of Batangas reports that no details of the results of the typhoon have been as yet received from municipalities, but from Tsal to Nasugbu the towns are completely isolated. The district engineer left Batangas to inspect the Batangas-Nasugbu road, which, according to news received, suffered considerable damage. The losses up to date are known to be mostly in crops and work animals.

CRAMP COLIC.

NO need of suffering from cramps in the stomach, or intestinal pains, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it today, there will be no time to tend for it after the attack comes on. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE WAR'S EFFECTS ON CHINA.

INTERESTING SUGGESTIONS TO QUEEN'S COLLEGE STUDENTS.

The *Yellow Dragon* (Queen's College magazine) this month contains an interesting article on "The European War and its effect on China" by Mr. A. H. Harris, Commissioner of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

We trust we may be allowed to quote the following paragraphs in which Mr. Harris suggests a few commonplace remarks regarding "What one may call material things."

"This war has brought into strong relief the weakness of China in regard to such matters as shipping, minerals, and produce. With a large demand at high prices for coal, metals, and produce (both for industry and for food), and with resources that are more than abundant, China is unable to profit by present conditions owing to a lack of communications, organisation, and suitable legislation. Of ships she practically has none. Contrast with her island neighbour is inevitable: what will be the result when peace reigns? Surely the demand for a big forward move will be irresistible. What preparations are you and your friends making to meet this situation?"

Chinese numbered by the thousands are serving as mechanics and labourers in the West. The wages paid and the treatment received are, from reliable accounts, most favourable. Money is being paid out to the families in China of these men that relieves them from poverty—if it does not in many cases raise some to comparative opulence. When these workers return from France and from Mesopotamia to their China homes, what will be their feelings towards their late employers? Can it be supposed that these men and their families will be content to return to the hard fare and lack of employment that prevailed in the past? What a wealth of skilled labour will be let loose for those irrigation and reclamation works that now cry aloud for attention. It does not call for much imagination to foresee a new industrial era arise in China. How are you at home preparing to meet that day?"

The people of the world—the democracies, is the present catchword—those that by education have their eyes opened to opportunities, responsibilities and powers, are demanding an effective share in the government of themselves, as well as an equivalence in all agreements with their neighbours. We are told that the days for secret diplomacy are passed. Now by that phrase I do not understand that all negotiations must be conducted in public; such a proceeding would lead to endless confusion and delays. But I do understand that it will mean that initial agreements must be submitted to the national chambers for consideration before going into effect. This demand opens up a new vista for the need of, and possibilities of work for, provincial and national legislatures in China. Decentralisation for local requirements and centralisation for national purposes. In what stage does the war, and will the peace that will follow the war, find China? Can it be conceived that her people will be content to remain where they now are? Is the fact that there is a European world war realised by the Chinese in the interior? The spread of newspapers assures us that it is. But there is another factor at work. Previous to the war, educational and hospital establishments in large numbers and on a generous scale were springing up everywhere, and were bringing western science and healing within reach of the poorest dwelling. On account of the war many of these have been closed, or curtailed, and relief has had to be denied to thousands of persons. The absence of well-known faces of men and also of women friends—and the sight of closed doors raise questions of why and of wherefore. If the war stimulates Chinese of means and of education to seek to fill the places of those Europeans now withdrawn, how far reaching the effect on the schools and on the hospitals in the future? Mr. Harris also touches upon a few intellectual and moral effects from which we quote the following:

"You know that your government has declared its abhorrence at the breaking of the pledged word at the barbaric treatment meted out to prisoners, at the murder of neutrals travelling on the high seas, and on account of these and similar grounds China has ranged herself against Germany and is on the side of the Allies. I agree with the Chairman of the Hongkong Bank who said: 'I think we may congratulate China upon a step the moral significance of which transcends its material importance.' The conviction is deepening that this war is a great spiritual conflict. What effect do you consider this action will have on your future in intercourse with the West and in trade. Will it not assure to you the sympathetic help of the Allies in the opening up of China, and is it not a pledge to you of fair play in the International Council that will be summoned on the conclusion of the war? You have recently entered into a military alliance with Japan. You rightly wish to safeguard your northern and eastern frontiers and to preserve your rights in the Chinese Eastern Railway. Had Japan acted in the spirit of Germany and as Germany acted in 1898, she could and would have taken measures by herself to safeguard her interests in Manchuria. But as one of the Allies she has acted in consultation and co-operation with yourselves. This makes a great change in your hitherto attitude towards Japan. When once you have composed your own quarrels, what a great effect for good will not this change in your mental attitude towards your civil, active, and able neighbour bring about. Your quarrels—how disastrous and how lamentable; indeed how petty. For in the light of present day issues and of the history of your nation that is now being written these quarrels make sorry reading. To judge from the Chinese newspapers the dangers of China's present divided state are not indeed unrecognised. Your leaders, or those who now claim to be your leaders, say that their aims are identical. What then will arise and give practical effect to these common aims. Is the end of the war to find you still divided and weak?"

ALLIES TAKE OVER VLADIVOSTOCK.

THE GERMAN THREAT FORESTABLE.

BOLSHEVISM SUPPRESSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Vladivostok, July 1.

On the morning of the 29th the Czechoslovaks, assisted by British and Japanese soldiers, took possession of the town after overthrowing the present Bolshevik administration without apparent disturbance. Details will follow later.

LATER.

The details regarding the coup on the 29th are as follows:—

At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning the Commandant of the Czechoslovak forces issued an ultimatum to the local Soviet stating that as the Bolsheviks, assisted by armed German and Austrian prisoners of war, were opposing the passage of the Czechoslovaks to Vladivostok from Western Siberia and the local Bolsheviks are showing signs of acting in an antagonistic manner towards the Czechs, he considered it his duty to take such steps as lay in his power to assist his fellow-countrymen and as a preliminary measure, had decided to disarm the local Bolsheviks. He gave half-an-hour for a reply and no reply being received the disarmament was forthwith proceeded with and carried out practically without any resistance and 600 rifles laid down their arms and the other Bolshevik elements were dispersed or surrendered. The only fighting which took place was in a building near the railway station, which the Czechs captured in the evening with very slight casualties although a considerable number of the Bolsheviks were killed or wounded, including several Germans and Magyars.

Landing parties from the British and Japanese warships patrolled and enforced neutrality in the area where the Consulates are situated. The American and Chinese warships also landed parties later to assist this measure.

The duly elected members of the old local administration who were ejected from office by the Bolsheviks have resumed control. The question of the future government has not been decided. Order now prevails and general relief and satisfaction is manifest at the overthrow of the Bolshevik régime.

The telegraph office was closed on Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

SIBERIA AND JAPAN.

NO INTERVENTION REPORT CONTRADICTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokio, July 1.

The report emanating from Washington to the effect that Japan has decided to decline the request of the Entente Governments to intervene in Siberia under any circumstances is stated on authority to be untrue. There has been no change in the attitude of Japan. The reply from the American Government is being awaited.

In unofficial circles in Japan there is almost a united feeling that there is no necessity for despatching troops to Siberia at the present moment.

A telegram from Vladivostok says that the Soviet headquarters are now occupied by the Czechoslovaks, as well as the telegraph office, the national bank and the Zemstvo office. It is believed that representatives of the political parties, the Zemstvo and the Municipality will meet and organize a Committee of the Siberian Government. Japanese and British marines have established and are holding a neutral zone. Fifty Chinese marines have also been landed. There is no imminence of an armed conflict so far, but vigilance is necessary for protection of foreigners. It is thought generally that the power of the Soviet is waning.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THRILLING DASH BY AMERICANS.

Mr. Phillip Gibbs, at British Headquarters, describing the share of the Americans in the battle south of the Somme on 4th July, says:

The officers addressed their men previously, pointing out that they were going in with the Australians who had always "delivered the goods." The Americans attacked shouting "Lust in it." Any Germans showing fight had no chance.

HUGE BOOTY CAPTURED BY ITALIANS.

A CROWNING VICTORY.

London, July 8. An Italian official message says: After five days of a bitter and uninterrupted struggle, the enemy on the afternoon of the 6th was completely driven to the left bank of the new Piave, which the enemy has occupied since November. This crowns our victory and enlarges the Venetian protection zone.

We have captured since the 16th, 523 officers and 23,911 men, also 83 guns, 37 trench mortars, 1,234 machine guns, 37,105 rifles, 48 flame-throwers, two aeroplanes, five million cartridges and thousands of shells and other material. We also recovered all our artillery and material lost in the first phase of the struggle.

ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

SPECIAL THANKSGIVING AT ST. PAUL'S.

A PRESENT OF £50,000 BY LORD MAYOR.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived in London this morning and participated in the silver wedding festivities.

Their Majesties' silver wedding was celebrated simply but with a special thanksgiving at St. Paul's, where the Imperial Conference representatives were among those present and the presentation at the Guildhall of an address.

The royal procession consisted of a small but imposing semi-state cavalcade which left Buckingham Palace in fine weather and traversed the beflagged route. There were dense cheering crowds and the pealing of church bells.

The Lord Mayor presented their Majesties at the Guildhall with a cheque for £50,000 for distribution to charities and a silver tankard made in 1877 and owned by Charles the Second offered by the citizens of London as a personal expression of loyal and dutiful regard.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH AT THE GUILDHALL.

The King, in the course of his reply to the Lord Mayor's address at the Guildhall, said the anniversary fall when the very existence of the Empire was assailed by an unscrupulous foe. "We have seen with joyful gratitude the whole-hearted response to the call of duty which reverberated throughout the Empire. Here, in the presence of the distinguished representatives of the Dominions and Colonies and the Empire of India, I warmly acclaim the noble and self-sacrificing spirit in which our brothers across the seas have given of their best in our united defence of liberty and right."

His Majesty eloquently declared it to be impossible to adequately pay a tribute to the deeds of the Navy, Army, Air Force and Mercantile services. "His Majesty mentioned the troops in East Africa, Mesopotamia, Palestine and other distant theatres, who had experienced the most trying conditions. Referring to the spirit of mutual concession animating employers and workers, which he and the Queen had noticed during their visits to industrial centres in the provinces, he expressed the belief that in the furnace of war new links of understanding and sympathy were being forged between man and man and class and class, and we are coming to recognise as never before that we are all members of one community and that the welfare of all is interdependent. His Majesty concluded: "When peace comes may it dawn upon an Empire strengthened in character by the fiery trial through which it has passed and knit together more closely by the memory of common efforts and common sacrifices."

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS MARCHING ON KIEF.

Moscow, July 28. Seventy-five thousand well armed revolutionary troops are marching on Kief from Pustoff, forty miles distant. The Germans are retreating towards Kief. Communications with Kief and Odessa are interrupted.

A SECRET RESOLUTION.

Paris, July 6. At a meeting of the Socialist group of the Chamber, Mr. Kerevsky read a resolution adopted at a secret meeting on 18th May, 1918, of a council, comprising representatives of all parties of the Constituent Assembly with the exception of the Bolsheviks, rejecting the Brest-Litovsk treaty and declaring that Russia was still at war with Germany but emphasizing that the Russians would never consent to Allied intervention unless all the Allies act in common cooperation with the Russian forces against the Germans.

BOLSHEVIKS DISARMED.

FORMER ADMINISTRATION RESTORED.

Vladivostok, June 30. The commandant of the Czech-Slovaks yesterday sent an ultimatum to the local Soviet stating that he intended to disarm the Bolsheviks on account of their opposition to the Czech-Slovak march from Western Siberia to Vladivostok. As no reply was forthcoming within half-an-hour disarmament was carried out.

There was no resistance except at a building near the station which the Czech-Slovaks captured in the evening. A number of Bolsheviks, including Austro-German prisoners, were killed and wounded.

The former administration was restored.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS CONTROL VLADIVOSTOCK.

London, July 6. The Times Correspondent at Tokio telegraphing on June 29, states that the Czech-Slovak control Vladivostok.

A BOLSHEVIK THREAT TO ALLIES.

Moscow, July 7. The Tass, the official Bolshevik organ, says that the Allies will be opposed by military if they intervene in Russia.

THE REAL MASTER OF RUSSIA.

Paris, July 7. M. Kerevsky, addressing the Socialist group in the Chamber on Friday, described the German Ambassador, Count Mirbach, as the real master of Russia.

THE FIRST STROKE OF VENGEANCE.

Paris, July 7. The newspapers regard the assassination of Count Mirbach as the first stroke of vengeance by oppressed Russia against German tyranny and a severe blow to the German plans.

THE "LLANDOVERY CASTLE" OUTRAGE.

SETTLED PLAN TO DESTROY HOSPITAL SHIPS.

London, July 8. Reuter is authoritatively informed that the outrage on the Llandoverly Castle, which is the fourth hospital ship sunk by submarines during 1918, was deliberate and premeditated and consequent upon orders given to the submarine commander by superior German authority which alleged the presence of eight flying officers. The allegation is without foundation and could easily have been tested by exercising the right of search.

There is no doubt the submarine endeavored to slaughter all the witnesses of the crime according to Count Mirbach's notorious phrase *spellen versinken* and it is clear the British are faced with a settled plan of the German High Command to destroy hospital ships as far as possible.

MORE "U-BOAT" BLUFF.

Amsterdam, July 7. In the debate in the Reichstag on the Naval Estimates Admiral von Capelle claimed that the U-boat weapon was increasing in strength. The figures of losses quoted by the British and French Ministers were untrue. Enemy tonnage was constantly decreasing owing to sinkings while enemy requirements of tonnage were increasing. The U-boats, like the armies, would secure victory.

DUTCH CONVOY TO EAST INDIES.

RIGHT OF SEARCH WAIVED BY BRITISH.

London, July 6. The Press Bureau says the British Government, having abandoned the right of search, the Dutch convoy sailed to-day, Holland having furnished the information required.

The Netherlands has been advised that the concession cannot be repeated.

THE HAGUE, July 6.

The convoy sailed this morning for the Dutch East Indies.

AMERICAN AIRMAN KILLED.

New York, July 7. Major Mitchell, an ex-Mayor of New York, has been killed while flying in Louisiana.

AN IMPORTANT AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

Washington, June 7. President Wilson had a conference lasting an hour and a half with Mr. Lansing, Mr. Baker, Mr. Daniels, Mr. Hanson (Chief of the operations of the Navy) and General March (Chief of Staff of the Army).

AMERICAN TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL AUTHORIZED.

Washington, July 6. The House of Representatives passed a joint resolution authorizing President Wilson to take over the telegraph and telephone cables.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

MEXICO'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Washington, July 6. The congratulations received by President Wilson on 4th July included a telegram from President Carranza expressing the most fervent wishes of the Mexican people and Government for the United States and the earliest advent of everlasting peace and justice in both continents.

THE COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. BONAR LAW ON PEACE.

London, July 6. At a Government dinner to the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference Mr. Bonar Law referring to the coming blow, said it would not be less dangerous because of the time the Germans are taking in preparing for it. The Allied High Command is confident as regards the result. The fateful hour of the war had arrived and if three months hence our enemies have gained no strategic objects then their campaign will have failed and he hoped it would be a decisive failure.

Continuing, Mr. Bonar Law said the Government have not lost hope as regards Russia. Germany is already learning that she is not getting what she anticipated from Russia. As regards the economic question the Allied Governments were practically agreed with the views of the Commercial Conference. The Allies would, after the war, continue to stand together in order to repair the ravages of the war. There was no immediate hope of peace, which was obtainable only through victory.

NO CHEAP WAY TO VICTORY.

Mr. Barnes agreed with Mr. Bonar Law that there was no cheap and easy way out of the war. The Russians got peace by negotiation and had gone to pieces. None of the Allies would have such a peace by negotiation. However long the war lasted it could only end by freeing the world from militarism.

SPAIN'S ESPIONAGE BILL ADOPTED.

Madrid, July 7. The Chamber adopted the Espionage Bill without division after the Socialist and Republican opponents had walked out.

BILL DENOUNCED AS PRO-GERMAN MEASURE.

The Espionage Bill is denounced by the Liberal and Socialist Press as pro-German and a Cabinet crisis is forecast.

The Chamber heatedly discussed the measure, citing all night.

Referring to furious Socialist criticism the Foreign Minister denied that the Bill was meant to gag the Press and said it was to avoid and stop the insolence of certain organs towards certain heads of the State.

ENEMY INTRIGUES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MISCHIEF-MAKING STAMPED OUT.

General Botha, in an important statement, calls attention to the existence of enemy intrigues in South Africa, aimed at stirring up strife not only among Europeans but also among natives. He says the events of the past few days have necessitated prompt and effective military and police methods which have prevented grave disturbances and probably serious loss of life. He is gratified to see the conciliatory appeals which have been issued by political and industrial leaders, and calls on all good citizens to assist the Government in its strong determination to take all necessary measures to stamp out mischief-making.

INDIAN ARMY.

LARGE INCREASE IN STRENGTH.

Simla, July 5. The Indian Government announces an impending very large increase in strength of the Indian army now being recruited, which will include a large additional number of British officers and subordinates drawn from Europeans of military age.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN HARVEST.

GREAT DAMAGE TO CROPS.

Zurich, July 6. The anxiety as regards harvesting, which has begun in Austria-Hungary, has reached a climax owing to violent rains everywhere in Austria-Hungary and snowstorms and severe frosts in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia. Great damage has been done to crops and potatoes.

NEW SULTAN PROCLAIMED.

Amsterdam, July 7. A Constantinople message says that Wahid-Din has been proclaimed Sultan at the Topkapli Palace from where the remains of Mehmed the Fifth were afterwards removed and interred in the mosque of Eyub.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

Where you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp while on duty, without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

AMERICAN CABLES.

U.S. NAVY COMMUNICATION SERVICE TO MANILA.

U.S. CASUALTIES.

NOW TOTAL 10,383.

Washington, July 3. A War Department summary shows that the casualties of the American expeditionary forces thus far total 10,383, including 8,131 for the Army and 1,252 for the Marine Corps. The Army casualties were divided as follows:

Killed in action, 1,491.
Died of wounds and other causes, 2,231.
Wounded and missing, 5,409.
The Marine Corps casualties are given as follows:
Killed, 407.
Died of wounds and other causes, 2,231.
Wounded and missing, 5,409.
In hands of the enemy, 1.
Missing, 2.

AMERICANS HOLDING THEIR OWN.

Washington, July 2. Reviewing the situation at the battle-fronts, General March, Chief of Staff, said:

"During the week activities in the American sectors were of local character. The Americans at all times and at all places are more than holding their own. The people should understand that the tank and fire are doing splendidly all along the line."

General Pershing has cabled that the Americans have improved their positions south of Torcy. The total number of prisoners taken on June 24 was 308.

JAPAN TENNIS PLAYER IN U.S.A.

MAKES GOOD SHOWING.

New York, July 2. Seiichiro Kashiro, the Japanese tennis player, fought his way into the finals of the Middle States tournament, playing brilliantly, and then lost in a desperately fought five-set battle with Walter Merrill Hall, the former title-holder. Hall winning three sets out of five. Five sets were necessary to decide the tournament.

INDEPENDENCE DAY "GREAT SPLASH."

SIXTEEN DESTROYERS LAUNCHED.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

Sixteen destroyers will be launched tomorrow as the Navy's share of a "great splash" of nearly 100 other large merchant ships to be launched that day throughout the United States. Undoubtedly Independence Day will be the greatest day of ship launching in the history of the world.

JULY RECORD GREATEST.

Ogden, Utah, July 3. Charles M. Schwab, Director of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, en route to attend the "big splash" in California on July 4, said:

"The July shipbuilding record will be the greatest in the history of the country. The Pacific coast is leading all other parts of the country in the rapidity and quality of its ships turned out. From the Pacific coast we have received our first wooden ship, our first steel ship and our first concrete ship."

GOOD COTTON CROP.

Washington, July 3. United States cotton production is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 15,325,000 bales of 500 pounds each. The condition of the crop is 55.3 per cent of normal. The area cultivated is 37,073,000 acres.

CUBA CELEBRATES TOO.

HATANA, July 3.

The Senate and the House of Representatives of Cuba have decreed that July 4 to 14 be Cuban national holidays. Big celebrations have been arranged for this period.

U.S. LABOUR AGENCY BUSY.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

The work of the Labour Regulation Board which went into effect yesterday has resulted already in a material increase in the supply of labour. It is estimated that between 800,000 and 1,000,000 men have been supplied for employment essential to the prosecution of the war.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS UP.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

Internal Revenue collections for the fiscal year ending June 30 totalled \$3,672,000,000. Last year the collections were only \$800,000,000.

NAVY BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

President Wilson has signed the \$1,000,000,000 Navy Appropriation Bill. Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, announced that steps would immediately be taken for the construction of 48 vessels, including battle-cruisers and super-dreadnoughts. The Bill includes an item of \$100,000,000 for torpedo-boat destroyers, submarines, etc.

PERSHING ON INSURANCE.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

General Pershing has cabled as follows to Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury:

"All ranks of the American Expeditionary Forces deeply appreciate the generous measure of the Government in providing insurance for their families. Proof of this is shown by the fact that more than 90 per cent. of the men have taken out insurance. To insure provision for their loved ones is the strongest bond that unites our men and strengthens the bonds that unite the Army and the people in our strong determination to triumph in our righteous cause."

The Bureau of War-Risk Insurance reported on June 28 that \$23,565,599,000 worth of insurance had been taken out by 2,570,455 fighting men.

ICE PLANTS IN FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

The War Department is constructing five refrigerating plants in France to safeguard itself against any temporary shortage of beef for the Army. The total freezing capacity of the plants will be 30,000,000 tons, or enough to supply 40,000,000 pounds of beef daily. Ice-making plants are also being built in France. The United States is furnishing all the machinery and concrete. The U. S. Army now operating one plant in France with a capacity of 10,000,000 pounds. This will also be increased to 20,000,000 pounds.

A CHARMING SOUVENIR FOR PRINCE ARTHUR.

A very happy and timely enterprise by the chief editor of the Tokyo newspaper Asahi.

inviting a literary competition among students of the normal and middle school course on the subject of the visit of H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, in which prizes were offered for the best essays, was most enthusiastically responded to all over the country. Of the 1,358 essays received, 106 were selected as good, out of which six won prizes, the first, second and third winners being given.

The essays, accompanied by a translation in English of all the 106 essays, were put into a beautiful box and presented to His Royal Highness. The box bore the inscription: "Album of the expressions of the true sentiments of juvenile Japan."

MAGISTRATE'S PARABLE.

SOLICITORS COMPARED TO FLIES ON A BELLOCC.

Following the example of the calls of the East in other times, Mr. Symonds, the Marlborough magistrate, recently spoke in parables. A woman, who asked his advice, said she had been to a solicitor, who was not the family's legal adviser. "Don't go to more than one solicitor," said Mr. Symonds. "When the bullock was covered all over with flies some one came to him and said, 'Shall I knock the flies off?' 'No, don't do that,' the bullock said; 'these flies are nearly full. If you do a fresh lot of flies will come more hungry than the last.'"

Turning to the missionary (Mr. Boswell), the magistrate said, "Exhortation is the worst kind of sermon. It is the will of a most complicated kind. Will you see her for me? It is far beyond me, but well within your province."

TENNYSON'S PROPHECY VERSE.

Most people are aware that Alfred Tennyson predicted serial warfare in his "Locksley Hall," but how many know that he also predicted the use of gas in warfare? The first mentioned prediction is the most famous poem and is in these words:

"From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue,
Comes a vapor from the margin, blackening over death and hell;
Gramming all the blast before it, it is
A great, ungodly, god-like thing,
That is the menace, like a god, it comes,
And speaks a threat to the whole human race;
And close behind her stand the
Eight daughters of the loom, stronger than men;
And huge women blowed with health and wind,
And rain and labour."

GENERAL FOCH'S NAME.

(From the New York Herald.)

To pronounce the name of General Foch. Remember he's going to thrash the Boche. (And Boche is pronounced as if it were Booh.) So take heed when talking of General Foch.

Stephane Lauzanne, editor of *Le Matin*, of Paris, a Frenchman and a scholar, said recently:

"The correct pronunciation of the name of General Ferdinand Foch is with a short 'o' and with the final 'ch' as in a trifle shortened. It will rhyme with the English exclamation of disgust, 'Boh!' Or, it will rhyme equally well with the French soldiers' name for the unspeakable German butcher soldiers, 'Boche.' All you have to remember is that General Foch is going to thrash the Boche what he deserves, and you have the correct pronunciation. But, for heaven's sake, don't call the 'gallant general' in the horrible guttural German way, his name does not rhyme with 'Hoch!' The saints forbid!"

The Kaiser will find that there is one bit of history he cannot change. It is that the United States has never been defeated. — "Savannah Press."

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These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

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HONGKONG THEATRE PROGRAMME.

10th, 11th & 12th July

Screening an exclusive Paramount Feature—5 parts

NANETTE OF THE WILDS

Including Gaumont Graphic and Comics

SATURDAY, 13th July

Continue 3rd & 4th Episodes

THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE.

SACCHARIN SCARE. Some quite unfounded statements have been made to the effect that saccharin disturbs the digestion, injures the kidneys, or is even responsible for gastric carcinoma, says the *British Medical Journal*. There is no evidence that saccharin, or its salts has any effect whatever on the economy, even when it is used in quantities larger than are required to sweeten foods and beverages to suit ordinary tastes. And this is spite of the fact that saccharin has been in use for more than a quarter of a century. The mere fact that it is an artificial substance recently derived from coal-tar does not necessarily render it poisonous, as some seem to suspect. At the same time, it is of course, valueless as a food in the sense in which sugar is a food, and even as a flavour is to most tastes inferior to the natural substance.

PAN-GERMAN POLICEWOMEN. According to the reports which are appearing in the German Press from all parts of the country, an ambitious scheme is on foot to organize German women as Pan-German police agents. A circular called "Duties of the German Woman" is being distributed to women's associations of all kinds, and even to girls' schools, which urges that women should report to the military authorities all persons guilty of pessimism and all rumours likely to affect German morale. Women are advised to demand patriotic music in cafes and other public places, and to punctuate the performances with appropriate displays of feeling. They are also urged to draw up lists of trustworthy women among the working classes who will undertake to interfere with strikes and other demonstrations. It is even stated that the military authorities have permitted a captain to deliver lectures in Berlin to applicants for this new form of police work.

BLIND CHIEF'S TULIPS. Five hundred and fifty sightless soldiers cheered heartily and cheerily for Sir Arthur Pearson when he was given an inscribed silver casket, by past and present patients at St. Dunstan's, to celebrate the third birthday of St. Dunstan's. Sir Arthur was also presented by the staff with a gold whistle to be used for signalling to the men on the occasion of big gatherings, and with a bouquet of pink tulips from soldier patients at St. Mark's Hospital, which receives the blind in the first instance. The blind chief of the Hospital City of the Blind felt the flowers with sensitive fingers, and announced to his men that they were tulips, and very nice ones, too. This little incident illustrated some excellent advice which Sir Arthur took the opportunity of giving to his men. He took it, he said, as a piece of great good fortune that he had been specially qualified to do the work he had done at St. Dunstan's. He had been through it all with the blinded men present, and his view of the matter was that there were no blinded men at St. Dunstan's. He said that he was not a normal man who could not see. He said that he was a man who was blind, and he must learn to move about with safety and grace, and if people would insist on pulling and hauling about, instead of encouraging them to be independent, they must not be afraid to point out the mistakes. He said that he was not a man who was blind, and he must learn to move about with safety and grace, and if people would insist on pulling and hauling about, instead of encouraging them to be independent, they must not be afraid to point out the mistakes. He said that he was not a man who was blind, and he must learn to move about with safety and grace, and if people would insist on pulling and hauling about, instead of encouraging them to be independent, they must not be afraid to point out the mistakes.

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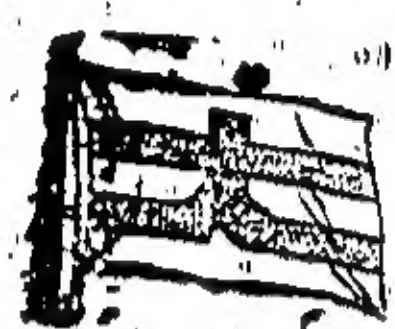
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Wireless on all steamers.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, etc., apply to—
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O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE... Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.

MARSEILLES LINE... Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound Ports touching at intermediate Ports in Japan.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE... Monday, 22nd July, at 3 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE... Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE... Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo.

JAVA LINE... Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang, calling at Amboina, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

AUSTRALIAN LINE... The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

TAMSUI AND KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

AMAKUSA MARU... Sunday, 14th July at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOSHU MARU... Thursday, 18th July at 9 a.m.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO

K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

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Joint Service of the "NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

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Steamers Tons Sails

RINDJANI 8,000 15th July.

GROTIUS 10,000 28th July.

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These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers.

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OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD. (TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

Regular Service of Steamers to PACIFIC COAST.

For BATAVIA and SOERABAYA

S.S. NICHIEI MARU

For SEATTLE

S.S. TENKAI MARU about 25th July.

For Space and Particulars apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APCAR LINE.

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Steamer from Hongkong On or about Connecting at Calcutta with On or about

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THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA (SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

For Sailing dates, Freight, Passage apply to

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SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI... SUNDAY, July 11, at 3 p.m.
CEBU & ILOILO... MONDAY, July 12, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI... TUESDAY, July 13, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN... WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 35.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR SHANGHAI via SWATOW... FRIDAY, July 12, Daylight.
MANILA... FRIDAY, July 12, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG... THURSDAY, July 18, at 7 a.m.
MANILA... FRIDAY, July 19, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaichang" and "Yuen" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "Van Wierwijk" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when indicated on charters.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passenger Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description annexed thereto.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

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REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

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The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

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HAIKUN Capt. A. E. Hodgkins... SUNDAY, 14th July at 11 a.m.

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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

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Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong.

SHINYO MARU 22,000 16th July.

KOREA MARU 20,000 13th August.

SIBERIA MARU 20,000 29th August.

TENYO MARU 22,000 6th September.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIOA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong.

KIYO MARU 17,500 July 10th.

ANYO MARU 18,500 Sept. 8th.

NIPPON MARU 11,000 Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MADRAGUE as touch and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENT, TAIL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Bulk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

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Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2315

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HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, Y.D.

Parade at Belcher's Battery.
Thursday, 11th July.
5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New D.R.F. Class only.
Friday, 12th July.
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill.
5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New Layers Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

From July 10th to 12th July.
E.L. Manning Nightly. Parade as per orders posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. Electricians at 7.00 p.m.

Officers next for duty: Belcher's and Lient. Marley. Lieutenants, 2nd Lieut. Macpherson. Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Macpherson.

Instructions for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.
Class 1, at Belcher's at 4.30 p.m. on Thursday and Friday for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings and privates. No 1st examination.
Class 2, at Belcher's at 8.30 p.m. on Thursday and Friday for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings and privates. No 2nd examination.

Class 3, at Lygonum at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday and Friday, under Staff Sergeant. Parley and White, R.E. and Sergeant. Williams, R.E.C.D.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

Parade. B Company.

Friday, 12th July.
5.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground. T.E.T. Dress. Drill order with patches.
No. 1 Platoon will parade during the work for T.E.T. as ordered by Platoon Sergeant.

Parade. B Company.

Thursday, 11th July.
5.30 p.m. Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons (as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress.

Parade. B Company.

Wednesday, 10th July.
5.30 p.m. Nos. 7 and 8 Platoons at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress as above.

Friday, 12th July.
5.10 a.m. Drill order. Class at Headquarters.

Thursday, 11th July.
5.30 p.m. At 1st Infantry Club Stables. Drill order without rifles.

Friday, 12th July.
5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergeant. Osborn, Edmonds (Monday) and Meade (Friday). Dress, Drill order.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Baird.

Parade.

Wednesday, 10th July.
5.30 p.m. Swimming. Fall in at Place Ferry.

Thursday, 11th July.
1.30 p.m. No. 1 and 2 Sections full at Headquarters to proceed to St. Wan. G. E. STEWART, Captain.

Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

Hongkong, July 5th, 1918.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.).

Notes.

The issue of boots for the year 1918 will stop on Saturday, 20th July.

All orders already issued to the Contractor (Fook Sing, 7 Queen's Road East) will be withdrawn on the above date. Members are therefore warned to apply at the shop forthwith.

By Order.

T. F. Hovox, A.S.P. (R.), and Adjutant.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, July 9, 1918.

On London ... 3/3 1/2

On demand ... 3/3 1/2

On 30 days sight ... 3/4 1/2

On 60 days sight ... 3/4 1/2

On 90 days sight ... 3/4 1/2

On 120 days sight ... 3/4 1/2

On 150 days sight ... 3/4 1/2

On 180 days sight ... 3/4 1/2

On 210 days sight ... 3/4 1/2

On 240 days sight ... 3/4 1/2

On 270 days sight ... 3/4 1/2

On 300 days sight ... 3/4 1/2

On 330 days sight ... 3/4 1/2

On 360 days sight ... 3/4 1/2

On 390 days sight ... 3/4 1/2

On 420 days sight ... 3/4 1/2

On 450 days sight ... 3/4 1/2

On 480 days sight ... 3/4 1/2

On 510 days sight ... 3/4 1/2

On 540 days sight ... 3/4 1/2



CUTICURA SHAVING

Is Up-to-Date Shaving for Sensitive Skins. Trial Free

Proper razor. Dip brush in hot water and rub on Cuticura Soap (see cut). Then make lather on face and rub in for a moment with fingers. Make a second lather and shave. Rub off all Cuticura Ointment over shaved parts (and on scalp if any dandruff or itching) and wash all off with Cuticura Soap and hot water; shampooing same time. One soap for all—shaving, shampooing, bathing and toilet. It's velvet for sensitive skins and prevents. No other soap. No scrub. No waste of time or money. Free sample each if you wish. Address postcard: "F. Newberry & Sons, 27, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.4. Sold everywhere."

WEATHER REPORT.

July 8th, 1918. 35 m. Warning to Hongkong and Shanghai: Typhoon in Lat. 19° N. Long. 110° E. nearly stationary.

July 9th, 1918. 40 m. No returns from stations north of Hophow. Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting; the depression, which has become deeper, appears to be stationary over Hainan. At 6 a.m. this morning the estimated position of the typhoon in the Pacific was Lat. 17° N. Long. 129° E. moving W.N.W.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 42.44 inches, against an average of 42.51 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 10th July:

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy showery.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. or variable winds, moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JULY.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Nights end and begins during the month of July 1918:

Date	Ends	Begin
July 6th	5.30 a.m.	7.21 p.m.
7th	5.30	7.21
8th	5.30	7.21
9th	5.30	7.21
10th	5.30	7.21
11th	5.30	7.21
12th	5.30	7.21
13th	5.30	7.21
14th	5.30	7.21
15th	5.30	7.21
16th	5.30	7.21
17th	5.30	7.21
18th	5.30	7.21
19th	5.30	7.21
20th	5.30	7.21
21st	5.30	7.21
22nd	5.30	7.21
23rd	5.30	7.21
24th	5.30	7.21
25th	5.30	7.21
26th	5.30	7.21
27th	5.30	7.21
28th	5.30	7.21
29th	5.30	7.21
30th	5.30	7.21
31st	5.30	7.21

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Kaim Sha T'au during the years 1908-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamoot Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

July 10th to 16th, 1918.

Time	High Water	Low Water
July 10	11.10	5.10
11	11.15	5.05
12	11.20	5.00
13	11.25	4.95
14	11.30	4.90
15	11.35	4.85
16	11.40	4.80
17	11.45	4.75
18	11.50	4.70
19	11.55	4.65
20	12.00	4.60
21	12.05	4.55
22	12.10	4.50
23	12.15	4.45
24	12.20	4.40
25	12.25	4.35
26	12.30	4.30
27	12.35	4.25
28	12.40	4.20
29	12.45	4.15
30	12.50	4.10
31	12.55	4.05

Temperatures

Time	Temperature
July 9th, 1918	
8 a.m.	29.63
11 a.m.	29.63
2 p.m.	29.63
5 p.m.	29.63
8 p.m.	29.63
11 p.m.	29.63
1 a.m.	29.63
4 a.m.	29.63
7 a.m.	29.63
10 a.m.	29.63
1 p.m.	29.63
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